

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund... \$1,500,000
Sinking Fund... \$1,500,000
Total... \$18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED & COLLECTED.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND SHARES effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES sold and cashed.

GEO. HOGG,
Manager,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, November 1, 1912.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, July 1, 1912.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... £1,700,000
Total... £2,900,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, April 9, 1913.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital... £1,500,000
Subscribed... £1,125,000
Paid-up... £625,000
Reserve Fund... £415,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
(LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.)

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. J. LINTON,
Manager,
Hongkong, July 1, 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Authorised Capital... Yen 48,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital... Yen 30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund... Yen 18,200,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS:
AMSTERDAM, LONDON, LYONS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CHANGHAI, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOREA, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

KISHIMOTO,
Manager,
Hongkong, March 31, 1913.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED & COLLECTED.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS AND SHARES effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES sold and cashed.

GEO. HOGG,
Manager,
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, November 1, 1912.

NEDELANDSCH HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Authorised Capital... £6,000,000.
Paid-up Capital... £4,500,000.
Reserve Fund... £1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

BRANCHES: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarra, Sourabaya, Djember, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Tjilatjap, Soerakarta, Djokjakarta, Bandong, Padang, Medan, Tobing, Singgi, Oeloe, Palembang, Telok, Begoro, Soerabaya, (Acheen), Macassar, Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BRANCH: The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on balances.
Fixed Deposits 18 months 4% per annum.
Do. 3 months 3% Do.
Do. 6 months 3% Do.

A. F. VAN REEP,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 16, 1913.

AGENTS:

LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, 183, Queen's Road, Victoria.

ST. CLARE, SON & PLATT, 85, Gracechurch St., E.C. 4, ST. CLARE & CO., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRIDGE ST., E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 154, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. MORGAN & CO., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. FRANK & CO., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. KETTER & CO., 3, Whitefriars St., E.C. 4. MATTHEW & CROFTON, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C. 4.

SCOTLAND: FRED. L. SMITH, 8, North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYNARD FRASER & CO., 15 Rue de la Grange, Boulogne.

NEW YORK: T. L. BROWN, Ltd., 20, Wall Street, New York. The CHINESE EXCHANGE OFFICE, 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally: BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON: W. M. SMITH & CO., Ltd., 1, North Bridge Street, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.: KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: A. S. WATSON & CO., Manila.

CHINA: Canton, Fuzhou & Co., Foochow. BRUCKER & CO., Shanghai, KIELY & WALSH, Ltd., Yokohama, KIELY & WALSH, Ltd.

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THE ALEXANDRA OAFE cannot be beaten, if Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Meals with Wine & Liquors.



A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Languor—

The power to excel, the confidence which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nervus* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the brain energy and physical stamina developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to do myself justice." This power to excel, this ability to make herself use of her skill, depends upon the marvellous control and steadiness of the muscle *nervus* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riverside," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle *nervus*, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Influenza, Indigestion, Nausea, Stomachic, Exhalation, Nervous Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Neuritis, Headache, Stomachic, Backache, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Headache, Stomachic, Backache, Anemia.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the British Royal Family, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Spain, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, and the Imperial Family of China.

The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

PREPARED BY ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

Still Has Time to Think of Matrimony.

HER HIGHER CODE OF HONOUR.

One of the silly season topics which are filling the columns of the home press just now is the question of the athletic girl. The following letter on the subject is from the Daily Telegraph and is signed "An Old Schoolgirl."

Sir—I have been much interested in the discussion now going on in your paper, as to the "athletic girl," and having been fairly recently left school myself and being very keen on games, feel I must add my quota to the cause of this much despised member of society.

Surely, everyone will deprecate the carrying of any hobby to excess; but I think that the girls who do this are essentially in the minority. Is it not far better for a girl to be out on the golf links or tennis court, enjoying the fresh air and sunshine, than to be cooped up indoors working samples or reading silly sentimental novels, as were our poor mothers and grandmothers? Surely the healthy, cheery, companionable girl of to-day is a far better specimen of humanity than the early Victorian miss, whose narrow, cramped life warped both body and intellect.

And it is the sporting girl who has the influence at home. A girl who can play games and takes an interest in sport generally is far more of a "pal" to her brothers and can influence them accordingly. Then, too, surely, it is far better for a girl to be able to meet other men on an equal footing at a golf or tennis club than to be kept at home, dreaming all sorts of wild, improbable things; and when she does meet a man, thinking that he is in love with her, should he address more than half a dozen words to her. What man does not appreciate a girl that he can be good friends with—one with whom he can talk freely, as he would do to another man? And surely the fostering of the sporting instinct in girls is the surest way to cultivate this trait in their natures.

In the first article on the subject "A Woman," says the "athletic girl" over thinks of the possibilities of having a husband and home of her own. Of course, every thinking girl must think of such things; but she must also realize that they may not fall to her lot, and in the meantime she is able to sit at home and wait for what may possibly never come. Surely it is better for her to enjoy the life she has now.

Of course, everything carried to an excess is bad; but I can only say that I am devoutly thankful that I live in the day of the "athletic girl."

GIRL BELL-BINGER'S RECORD.

Hilda Wilton, aged fourteen, a member of a well-known Leicester family of bell-ringers, has made a remarkable double record at Loughborough. She took part in a post 7711 stadium race, and at the neighbouring village of Bedford, in a race of double Norwich major. Eight hours covered both posts, the actual ringing time being six and a half hours. Never before has a ring of either sex rung a post in either method at such an age, or taken part in two performances in one day.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, September 11th, 1913.
At 100 cents per Dollar American.

Butcher Meat.

Boat Sirloin & Prime Cut—Moi Lung	lb	18
Corried—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb	18
Ross—Shit	lb	18
Breast—Nagu Lam	lb	12
Soup—Tung Yuk	lb	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Fa	lb	18
Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau	lb	28
Sausages—Ngau Chong	lb	20
Bullock's Brains—Knew	per set	10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	45
Corried—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb	55
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb	12
Hamp, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb	15
Salt	lb	18
Feet—Ngau Kark	each	8
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb	9
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb	15
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb	14
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb	6
Salvo Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	41
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	lb	25
Leg—Young Poi	lb	20
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb	22
Chillings—Chu Chong	lb	27
Brains—Chu Kow	per set	2
Feet—Chu Kark	lb	12
Chu Chai	lb	5
Head—Chu Tau	lb	18
Heart—Chu Sum	lb	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb	8
Liver—Chu Kon	lb	14
Pork Chop—Chu Poi Kwat	lb	23
Leg—Chu Poi	lb	27
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb	24
Chu Tai Pig's Fry	lb	30
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tai Kark	set	65
Heart—Young Sum	each	7
Kidneys—Young Yiu	lb	25
Liver—Young Kon	lb	25
Sacking Figs, To Order—Cholla	lb	22
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	lb	13
Mutton—Sang Young Yau	lb	25
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	lb	18
Sausages—Ngau Chai Chong	lb	20

Poultry.

Chicken—Bai Chai	lb	32
Capons, Large, mall—Sin Kai	lb	32
Ducks—Ap	lb	1
Doves—Pan Kai	lb	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau	per doz	20
Fowls, Can—Kai	lb	34
Hainan—Hoi Nam	lb	28
Geese—Ngai Kai	lb	26
Geese, Wild—Shang-ho Yea Ngai	each	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each	—
Hare, Shanghai—Te Chai	lb	—
Partridge—Che Ebo	lb	—
Phasant—Shan Kai	lb	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each	32
"Hudon—Hoi How Pak Kup	lb	24
Quail—Um-Chun	lb	—
Rice Birds—Wo Ya Cheu	dozen	—
Snipe—Sa-Choy	each	20
Turkeys—Phor Kai Kung	lb	60
"Hien—Na	lb	45
Wild Ducks, Hail—Shang-hoi Sui Ap	lb	—
Teal—Sui Ap Chai	lb	—
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang-Shing Sui Ap	lb	—

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb	10
Bream—Tan Yu	lb	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb	20
Carp—Li Yu	lb	54
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb	18
Crabs—H	lb	8
Outlet Fish—Muk Yu	lb	16
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	lb	18
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	lb	14
Dog Fish—Tui Yu	lb	10
Hals, Conger—Hoi Mann	lb	18
"Fresh water—Tam Si Yu	lb	20
"Yellow—Wong Sin	lb	28
Frog—Tien Kai	lb	30
Garoupe—Sok Pau	lb	60
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	lb	14
Herring—Tao Pak	lb	22
Halibut—Chong Kwai Kap	lb	30
Lahna—Wong Yu Yu	lb	24
Loach—Wu Yu	lb	40
Lobster—Lung Ha	lb	48
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb	32
Monk Fish—Ming Yu	lb	40
Mullet—Chi Yu	lb	20
Oysters—Seng Yu	lb	24
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	lb	20
Pearls—Tui Lo	lb	20
Pike—Fu Pau Pau	lb	10
Platfish—Pan Yu	lb	24
Pomfret—Hoi Chong	lb	24
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb	24
Quail—Ming Yu	lb	20
Ray—Pak Yu Yu	lb	8
Roach—Sok Yu Yu	lb	18
Snake—Chun Yu	lb	18

Meat.

Salmon—M. Yau Yu	lb	40
Shark—Sa Yu	lb	10
Skate—Fo Yu	lb	12
Shrimp—Ha	lb	32
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb	34
Sole—Tat Si Yu	lb	32
Tongue—Wan Yu	lb	28
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	lb	60
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kork Yu	lb	3
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	lb	28

Fruits.

Almonds—Hung Yan	lb	35
Apples (California)—Sam San Ping Kho	lb	25
(Chafoo)—Tin Chum Ping Kho	lb	20
Small—Hoi Tong	lb	10
Guava—Yan Lai Chai	each	6
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Siu Shing Hung Chiu	lb	3
Bananas, (brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	lb	15
Carambola, Chinese—Fong Lok	lb	12
Carambola, Young Tui	lb	12
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tui	lb	8
Lemons, China—Ning Moon	lb	8
America—Kam San Ning Moon	lb	8
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	35
Fresh—	lb	35
Limes (Siam)—Sai Kung Ning Moon	each	—
Mango, Manila—Lai Swing Mong	lb	—
Mangosteens—San Chai Tui	lb	—
Oranges, Canton—San-shing Tin Ching	lb	—
Oranges Sweet	lb	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shook I	lb	—
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	lb	12
Peanuts—Fu Sang	lb	10
Pecanmons Large—Hung Chai	lb	10
Pine-apples, (California)—Poon Tin Pau	each	12
"Sui—Chung-tung Pau	each	12
Plantain—Tat Chon	lb	3
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	12
"Shanghai—Lo Kwat	lb	15
Walnuts—Hop Tui	lb	15
Green—Sang Hop Tui	lb	—
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwa	each	5
(China) Sai Kwa	lb	30
Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tui	lb	30

Vegetables &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng-hoi Ah	lb	—
Chai Chai	lb	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tui	lb	—
(French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	lb	—
Spinach—Ah Che	lb	8
Long—Tan Ko	lb	8
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tan	lb	8
Brinjals, Green—Chong Yau	lb	6
"Red—Hung Koi	lb	12
Cabbage, Chinese, com—Kai Choy	lb	12
Cabbage Red—Hung Yau Choy	lb	15
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Chai	lb	15
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Shun	lb	—
Cardiflow, Large size—Tat Yeh Chai	each	—
Medium size—Chong Yeh Chai	each	—
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai	each	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb	8
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Chai	lb	8
"Kai—Yung	lb	—
Chillies Dried—Gon Lat Chai	lb	25
"Red—Hung Yau	lb	10
Green—Ching Lai Chai	lb	10
Curry Shoot, English—Kai Lai Chai	lb	12
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb	12
Bitter Melon—Fu Kwa	lb	12
Qaulin—Que Tui	lb	8
Ginger, young—Sam Tai Keng	lb	12
"old—Lo Keng	lb	15
Home Radish, Hail—Lai Kai	lb	15
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	—
Leetree—Young Shai Chai	lb	6
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Chai	lb	10
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	lb	15
Okra—	lb	10
(Mimo), Bombay—Young Chong Tai	lb	6
Green—Sang Chong	lb	6
"Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chong Tai	lb	6
Papaw, lat qual—Tat Mei Chai Kwa	each	—
"2nd Chai	each	—
Parsley—Kun Chai	lb	—
Green Peas—Ching Tai	lb	—
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb	5
"Shanghai—Shang-hoi Chai	lb	5
"Japan—Yui Pong Shai Tai	lb	5
America—Fu Kwa	lb	15
Yenchow—Fong Chai Chai	lb	—
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	lb	—
Radish—Hung Lo Fat Tai	lb	—
Rhubarb (French)—Tat Woi	lb	10
Sage—Tat Yu	lb	—
Shallots—Gon Tai Tui	lb	—
Spinach—Yeh Chai	lb	—
Tomatoes—Yan Yu	lb	—
Taro—Wu Tai	lb	—
Taro, Small (Long)—Lo Pau	lb	—
"English—Young Lo Pau	lb	—
Vegetable Marrow—Old Kwa	lb	—
(Am.)—Kam San Chai Yu	lb	—
Water Cress—Sai Yung Chai	lb	—
Yam—Tat Yu	lb	—

ENTERTAINMENTS



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Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoons
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And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

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ROCKS AND SHOALS OF MAR- RIAGE.

"The Eighth Year."

WHAT IT IS MARKED BY.

There are many problems wrapped up in the tangled web of married life—only those who are married know how many. But here in a book, "The Eighth Year" (Williams and Norgate), by Mr. Gibbs, we have presented what to most of us will be quite a new source of anxiety.

Simply put, it is here pronounced that the eighth year in the life of a married couple is the most dangerous time of all, the year when rocks and shoals lie in wait to wreck the ship of matrimony. Indeed, on reading Mr. Gibbs one has a feeling that only the ship which is handled with exceptional skill by both captain and first mate (or should we say, by both partners?) has a chance of coming through the bad waters of the eighth year without meeting with some sort of disaster.

But are matters quite so bad as the author makes out? Is the eighth year, after all, so black as it is painted? Those who have been married for nine years or more will be competent to say something on the matter—with a reserve left in hand for the year to come. And those who have been married only seven years or less will be able to say with some relief that it is not yet a matter for them. But let us see on what the author bases his own opinion. First of all he quotes Sir Francis Jeune, afterwards Lord St. Helier, who as President of the Divorce Court said: "The eighth year is the most dangerous year in the adventure of marriage." And following this the author says: "Afterwards, in the recent Royal Commission on Divorce, this curious fact was again alluded to in the evidence, and it has been shown by statistics of domestic tragedy, by hundreds of sordid little dramas, that at this period in the partnership of husbands and wives there comes, in many cases, a great crisis, leading often to moral disaster."

Further we have figures. Taking the annual average of divorces in England between 1904 and 1908, we find that there were "only" six divorces in marriages of less than a year, and "only" eighteen between those married less than two years. Between the second and the fifth years the number increases to 117.

Then there is a tremendous jump, and the numbers between the fifth and fourth years are 292. The period of the eighth year is the most productive of divorces. The figures are more startling and more significant when they cover a longer period. But apart from statistics, and apart altogether from the Divorce Court, which is only one house of trouble, by using one's own eyes in one's own circle of friends one may see that young married couples who start happily enough show signs of stress and strain as this year approaches. The fact is undeniable. What is the cause behind the fact?

SOCIAL CAUTION.

This is the evidence brought forward, and though it is not unambiguously in favour of the argument, it is significant enough. It is difficult to get over that striking phrase from Sir Francis Jeune. Year after year he heard the stories of domestic catastrophes, one very much like another, and he had unique opportunities for striking an average. Then let us agree that the Eighth Year is the most dangerous of all. What is the cause behind the fact?

In a word, if we read Mr. Gibbs aright, it is social ambition—the desire to get on, to do rather better than one's neighbours, and to have a good time. To this selfish the young people sacrifice the one great purpose of life, which may be said to be the reason d'être of marriage. The perpetuation of the species has no place in the scheme of things at "Intellectual Mansions." "The babies have been left out of the business. For people who are keeping up appearances to the last penny of their income cannot afford to be burdened by babies. Besides, they interfere seriously with social ladder-climbing, drag down a married couple of the younger generation to the domestic squalor of their parents' early life. The husband cannot bear the thought that his wife should have to make beds in the morning and mend stockings in the evening, and wheel out a perambulator in the park."

Then Mr. Gibbs sets out to paint the life of such a couple. We see the wife who lives chiefly in her little drawing-room, and sees as little as possible of the kitchen, getting more and more bored as the years go by. She feeds on novels, and gives "at home" to tiresome people with small minds. The husband is absorbed in his business, struggling harder and harder to get on, making more money

to meet his increased expenses—for he now has a little wife in stock, to make a good appearance at dinners, and buys pictures when he can. And so busy is he that he does not notice the change that has come over his wife.

It is the Eighth Year—"announced in Chapter VI. in italics. The bored wife "is haunted with ghosts. They whisper about her, so that she puts her hands to her ears when she is alone in her drawing-room. Faces peer at her, with mocking eyes, or with tempting eyes—the faces of men who might have been her lovers; baby faces of million children."

She puts her hands before her eyes and weeps a little, quickly, so that the servants in the kitchen shall not hear."

In fact, she is in a bad way. It is how that the crash comes, if ever. Her little home has become a cage to her. Her husband has become her jailer. In the eighth year she gets a way of escape—anyhow, anywhere. And in the eighth year the one great question is, in what direction will she go? There are many ways of escape. To begin with, there is the Divorce Court. Then again it is at such times, we are told, that a woman takes up social work, employing her idle hands in alleviating the miseries of others. Or, dreadful fate! she may become a suffragette and smash windows. Perhaps the wife "takes to" religion. Or, the best way out of all, husband and wife at last begin to understand each other, and shipwreck of any kind is averted. Perhaps the husband's business goes smash, so that all the inherent loyalty of the wife springs out to support him. Or perhaps the belated baby arrives at last.

A GREAT TASK.

But it is a great task that Mr. Gibbs has set himself to do. Most divorces occur in the eighth year. The author attempts to explain why the eighth year is such a difficult one to traverse. There, first he is attempting to explain why divorces occur at all. And a little trouble on the minor miseries of the middle-class wife (whose husband earns anything from £400 to £1000 a year) hardly more than brushes the great problem of incompatibility. The reasons why married people begin to dislike each other, so that wives "go wrong" and husbands become brutal or indifferent, are much more diverse and complex. Every divorce is somebody's tragedy, but tragedies do not only spring from an empty-headed and idle wife's contemplation of her twiddling fingers. Boredom, snobishness, the lack of children, mother-in-law—all the causes which Mr. Gibbs mentions—help to lengthen the lists of the Divorce Court. But human nature is unreasonably varied, and the harmony of relations between the sexes depends on a thousand things. Again, boredom may be defined as a negative reason for shipwreck. There are the positive ones, such as passion, so that people lose their mental focus or even that love which springs up between people who have reached or even passed what are called years of discretion. There is nothing too noble for human beings to do, and nothing too foolish, thoughtless, or wicked.

No, the picture of the bored little wife in her drawing-room, true and telling as it is, is not enough to explain the eighth year, nor the sixth, or tenth, or any other. Again, Mr. Gibbs, although he does not say so specifically, is a little too much on the side of the angels and against the husband. True, a man should not so slave at his work as to forget those amiable and charming traits which made him so delightful in the earlier years. But he slaves for "her," and she ought to have the sense to know it and the elemental gratitude to appreciate it and make the best of matters, or reform him. There is far too strong a tendency nowadays to find excuses for women who forget their marriage vows. And happily, for one who succumbs to boredom there are a hundred who triumph over it and who go cheerfully through the eighth year with no shoals ahead and all sail crowded on.

ANOTHER "GOVERNMENT" CASE.

After lengthy argument in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon, says the "Shanghai Mercury" of the 8th inst., another section case in which the Chinese Government prosecutes was remanded for inquiry to be made.

The accused was a shop assistant in the French Concession named Wang Tze-ling and the charge that of sedulously conspiring to excite rebellion.

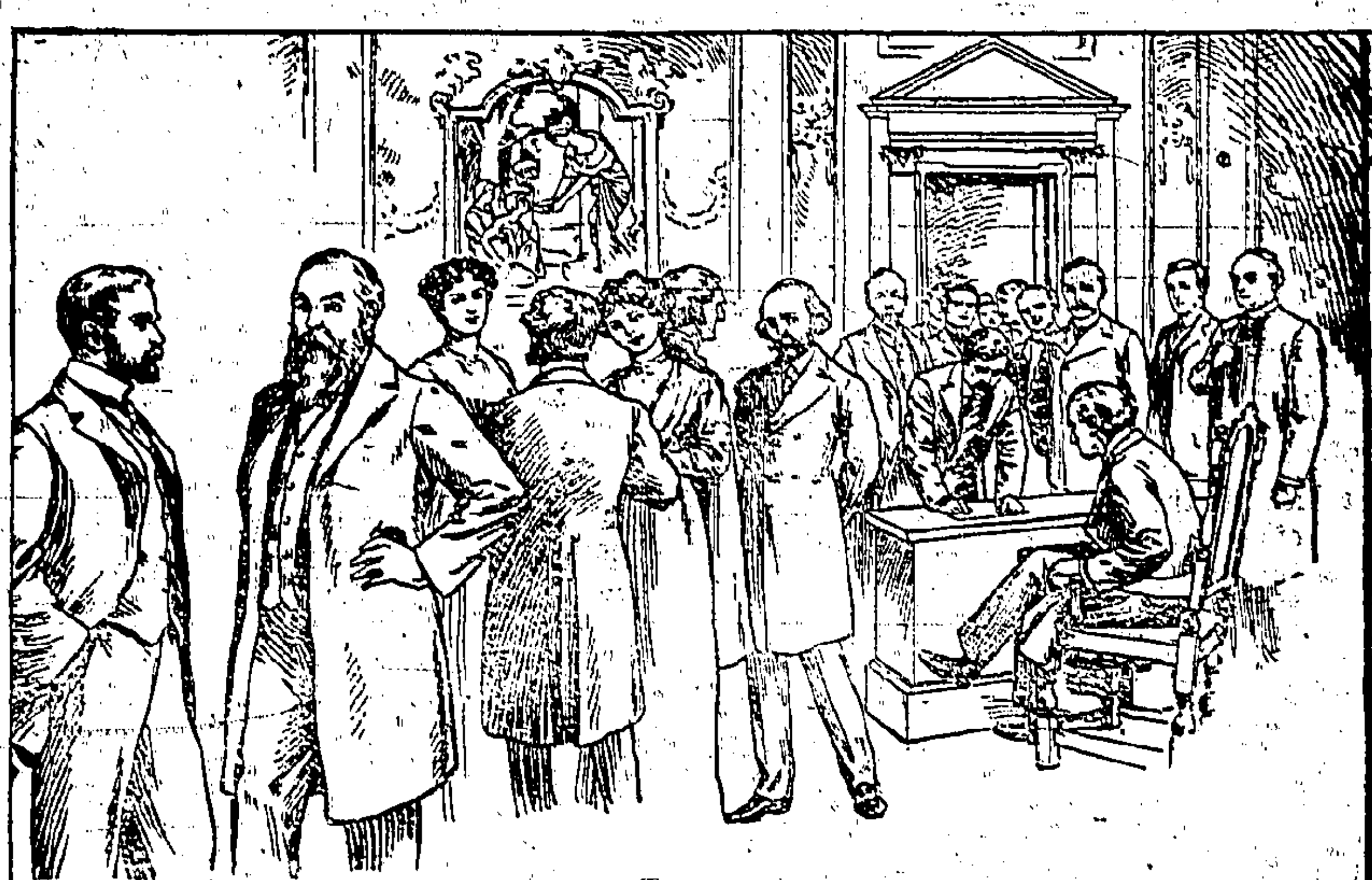
Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for the Chinese Government and the case was heard by Mr. C. F. Garstin, British Assessor, and Magistrate Nich.

The Assessor raised the question of the justification of remanding the accused in custody before any evidence had been tendered. It might, he said, prove an unfortunate precedent for the Settlement; it was going too far; who would be safe?

Counsel said the circumstances were peculiar and the matter of those arrests was now being considered by the Consular Body.

In the afternoon evidence was given shortly as to accused being the man referred to in the charge, and the remand was ultimately granted, for not more than seven days.

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"My experience of Sanatogen has been that it is a tonic nerve food it has on more than one occasion done me good."

Hall Caine

SANATOGEN

"WE."

Editorial Humours and Pronouncements.

The "Morning Chronicle" is credited with being the first British newspaper to contain a leader. It was a very short one, appearing on May 12, 1911, and it was stated that the great and firm body of the Whigs of England, true to their principles, have decided on the dispute between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, in favour of Mr. Fox, as the representative of the pure doctrine of Whiggery. It was not long before most of the newspapers began to lead their pages with articles expressing editorial opinion on the political and social questions of the day. All along the line, however, the editorial "we" has represented power and considered opinion. The expression of editorial ideas in the millions of leading articles which have seen the light since the first one was printed has had an incalculable effect on our history. The leading article may be long or it may be short, but it has its effect. Indeed, one of the briefest editorials which ever appeared had enormous effect. It was written by William North, who had instructions to confine brevity with wit and power in an article with reference to the great struggle over the liquor laws in the State of New York. North wrote just one sentence—"We had far rather use the whole world got drunk of its own free will than one man kept sober by compulsion." For that North was paid £4—and he deserved it, for the article attracted the widest interest. Had it been dealt with according to modern methods it would have been of still more striking value; a modern editor would have used a column of space for it, and would have placed the sentences in the centre of the otherwise blank column. There would have been no missing it.

POUNCE DETECTS.

That idea is presented to epigrammatic journalists for utilization in times of pressure. Such a method is much better than that adopted by an editor who had sufficient time to write his leading article before the paper went to press, but who saved the situation by cutting out an editorial from "The Thunderer," and using it in his own columns with this short preface:—"What does The Times mean by this?" A still more humorous way out of a difficulty was found by the "Leicester Herald," when it was under the editorship of Sir George Phillips. One day, just at the moment the paper should have gone to press, the printers reported that they were a column short. There was no time to write that column, and no time to get it into type even had it been written. So a column of "pie"—type thrown together anyhow for purposes of re-sorting—was lifted into the vacant space, and it appeared in that issue under the heading of "The Duke Mail," with a brief explanatory (1) paragraph stating that the despatch was printed in the original language, time not permitting the work of translation. Though many Dutchmen endeavoured to make sense of that column, none of them ever succeeded. One man kept the paper for over thirty years, in the hope that one day he would be able to obtain a translation. He, too, was disappointed.

It is obvious that the men who represent the editorial "we" must write with some sense of their responsibility, thinking of how by the use of a drop of ink they may make "countless millions think." Despite what the scoffer says, it must be written that newspaper editorials are as a rule as conscientious as well as clever. Sometimes they may write against their convictions, but not often. Even supposing they do, it has to be remembered that they are not expressing their opinions, but those for which the paper stands. Apart from that, however, newspaper proprietors find that it does not pay to employ editors whose political or religious opinions are at variance with those of the paper. Such men do not write as to carry conviction. Again, none know better than journalists themselves how sadly great is the number of men, who, rather than write that with which they do not agree, have given up fame, power, and fortune. The public, for these and other reasons, may therefore feel fairly well assured that what "we" say is carefully considered and conscientious opinion.

"WE" DETIES.

That opinion has to be pretty extensive, too. As the editor of the "Centre News" of Oklahoma said in one issue of his paper—"All this fellow has to do to be an editor is to be able to write poems, discuss the tariff and money questions, umpire a baseball game, report a wedding, saw wood, describe a fire so that readers will shed their wraps, make one dollar do the work of ten, shine at a dance, measure calico, abuse the liquor traffic, test whisky, subscribe to charities, attack free silver, go without meals, starve at snobbery, wear diamonds, invent advertisements, overlook scandal, appease babies, minister to the afflicted, fight to a finish, set type, mould opinions, stamp the office, and stand in with everybody and everything."

There's a sting in the last sentence which is reminiscent of the pronouncement of the editor of a Kansas paper who in his valedictory stated—"The undersigned retires from the paper laden with the conviction that all is vanity. From the hour this paper was started to the present time he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject and can't remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt of himself, he retires from this field in order to recruit his moral constitution. We bid you all adieu, with all our evil thoughts cast aside."

SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

"We" is plural and, as the present writer has pointed out, does not necessarily represent an individual opinion. This adds to the responsibility of editorial writing in more ways than one. It increases the risks of ambiguity, as, for instance, in the case of the well-known "leader" in an important newspaper, which commenced: "We are over a million bottles of pickles last year." Had that applied to the editorial "we" only the statement was one quite sufficiently surprising. But there is at least one instance where an "editorial" most obviously was written in the plural. It appeared in a South African paper, and ran thus—"We have been and gone and done it, and now depart for that port prescribed by custom wherein to repent at leisure of our evil doings. Whether 'we' are doubled or leaved into alone will show, but as the editorial 'we' is no longer singular, and a plural 'we' necessitates increased official expression, will subscribers and advertisers please take the hint?" That was the editor's way of announcing to his readers that he had got married.—"Glasgow Weekly Herald."

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Chemists and DruggistsGREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRESCRIPTIONS ACCORDING TO
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Sole Agents, July 2, 1912.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, September 19.—
11 a.m.—24th half-yearly drawing of Hongkong Club Debentures.
5.15 p.m.—Auction of Postage Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sales Rooms.
9 p.m.—Last Band Night of Season at the Beach, North Point.
SATURDAY, September 20.—
6.15 p.m.—Turkish Egyptian Vaudeville Co. at Theatre Royal.
WEDNESDAY, September 24.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1913.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE one thought which persists in the mind longer than all others, says "Engineering," after the perusal of the first report on Unemployment Insurance, is that it is well that the scheme was inaugurated in a spell of exceptional prosperity. It has been, according to Mr. W. H. Beveridge, the Director of Labour Exchanges, chiefly due to the good state of trade that it has been administratively possible to launch the scheme at all. When it is considered how much in the way of organisation was required, with no precedents whatever to guide those responsible for its evolution, it is subject for congratulation that the initial steps fell to be taken in a time when unemployment was abnormally low. For the twelve months ended in July last the percentage of unemployment was only 2.1—lower (with the exception of two years) than for any twelve months since 1874. The average for the last ten years has been 4.9 per cent., and at times has, of course, been far in excess of that figure. The direct result is that the inaugural work was light compared with what it might have been under less favourable circumstances, while the fund has already accumulated a respectable balance to its credit. Apart from these facts, there is little to be deduced from the report just issued. Contributions have only been paid into the fund for twelve months, and benefits have only been paid from it during the last six. The figures, such as they are, stand wholly isolated. There are no previous years to compare them with, and on the short time since benefits have been payable, little in the way of deduction is possible. As the engineering trade is one of those involved in the scheme, it is to be presumed that most of our readers are familiar with the manner in which it is worked. The total number of men insured under the scheme is somewhat below 2½ millions. The number of unemployment-look issued and not cancelled is actually in excess of that figure; but it is known that some have been issued to men not belonging to enrolled trades, while others which have lapsed through death have not been cancelled. The number of men making claims under the scheme has amounted to about one in five or six of the whole number insured. The number of unemployed at a time

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two further cases of plague have been notified.

To-morrow is the seventh anniversary of the disastrous typhoon of 1906.

Mr. T. Gibbons, of 6 Rose Terrace, Kowloon, has had stolen from his bedroom a silver watch and chain which he values at \$30.

Mr. Killingham, of 143 Magazine Gap Road, has reported to the police that someone entered his servants' quarters and stole clothing valued at \$84.

Capt. Bromley, R.G.A., of Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, has reported to the police that he had stolen from a desk in the sitting room of his house a gold wrist watch, value \$14.

The Hongkong police authorities have been informed from Peking by telegraph of the shooting of Chan King Wah, Chief of the Canton police. So far as is known, there is no record of any trial.

We understand that notice of appeal has been given in the case in which Mr. G. L. Duncan, of Messrs. McEwen, Fickel and Co., was convicted yesterday of being in possession of opium and morphine.

At the Magistrate's this afternoon before Mr. Macleod, Joseph Jelitto, a German, who had been sentenced for theft at Rabaul, New Guinea, appeared on proceedings under the Foreign Offenders Detention Amendment Ordinance 1911. The defendant is on his way to Germany to serve a sentence of imprisonment.

The Olympic Tennis Club members held their last month's meeting, visiting Junk Bay. Over twenty members and friends attended and spent a most enjoyable time. A piano was taken and several of the party contributed songs and instrumental selections. On the return journey Mr. Vivian, the hon. secretary of the club, expressed on behalf of the members thanks to Mr. Wilson for so ably arranging the bathing parties during the season, and to Mrs. Johnson for her assistance with the catering arrangements.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. H. Wood, the second magistrate, returns to the colony to-day by the German mail and Mr. G. N. Orme leaves by the German mail for the north, proceeding home via Siberia for a year's holiday.

Miss Orme, a sister of Mr. G. N. Orme, the second magistrate, is to be married at an early date to Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, of the Colonial Secretary's Department. The ceremony will take place at Shanghai.

Mr. P. Nye, of the General Electric Co., leaves for the north to-day by the German mail. Mr. H. Walton (who has been in charge of the Hongkong branch of the same Co.) has been transferred, and will open a new branch up north.

SEPTEMBER CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A LIGHT CALENDAR.

The calendar for the September Criminal Sessions, which open to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. in the Supreme Court, is the lightest of the year, there being only three prisoners for trial. The charges are as under: Ho Sang, kidnapping; Lo Chim, murder; and Lok Kwei, manslaughter.

TRAMWAY FOR PEKING.

The Peking Tramway Company decided to start surveying work on Sept. 1st, says the Peking Daily News. A petition to that effect was addressed to the Ministry of Communications, which instructed the Telegraph and Telephone Administration to send men to co-operate with the surveyors of the Tramway Company. The Metropolitan Police Court also issued "backlogs," and orders given to the various sections of the police force to accord them protection and facilities in surveying the line.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

On August 8th, the Ministry of Finance, submitted to the Audit Department a Statement of Administration Disbursements for May and June, drawn from the proceeds of the Reorganization Loan. The Foreign Loan Bureau of the Audit Department audited the statement which was published in an issue of the Government Gazette. From May 10 to 31, the total expenditures amount to \$14,071,827.93 and from June 1st to 30, \$23,436,749.30.—Peking Daily News.

WOMEN TALKING LESS.

The average modern man utters twenty more words in five minutes than the average woman, according to M. Charles Duboulet, of Brussels, who, after forty years' research, declares that women are tending their loquacity and becoming listless, while men now represent talking citizens.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General to-day:—
Manila, 8.50 a.m., September 17.
Typhoon in about 11° Long. E. and 20° Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

THE EXECUTIONS AT CANTON.

We are informed by the "Wah Tat Yat Po" that the report that Chan Kwong Wah, brother of the ex-Tatuk of Canton, was executed yesterday for conspiring to bring about a second revolt is incorrect. The mistake arose through an error in the telegraph. Only two conspirators were shot—Chan King Wah, Commissioner of Police, and Chan Chung Pun.

EDUCATION CHANGES IN HONGKONG.

Among many changes that are to take place in Education Administration in Hongkong, we understand that the following are some of the principal ones: Mr. Barlow is to go to Queen's College; Mr. Cavalier replaces Mr. Barlow in the Education Department Office; in January Mr. Ralphs transfers to the Education Department as Inspector; Mr. Morris transfers this week from Sanyington Headmastership to take Mr. Tanner's place at Queen's College as Normal Master; Mr. Tanner goes on leave; Mr. Kay is to come out this month from Edinburgh as Headmaster of Sanyington School.

At the end of this year Mr. Cox's agreement expires, and he returns to England, leaving the Headmastership of Victoria School. Early next year Mr. Curwen, the Headmaster of Yau-matui school is due for leave.

Through the regrettable illness of Mrs. Main, Kowloon obtains temporarily, at any rate, a Headmaster, as desired, in the person of Mr. A. Hamilton.

Much satisfaction is felt, we learn, on account of the Director of Education conferring more than has hitherto been the case, with those long acquainted with the details of educational work in the Colony.

THEFT FROM WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's this morning a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of gun metal and some broken wood the property of the War Department.

Corpl. Marsh, Royal Engineers, deposed to seeing the defendant steal the gun metal and wood at Wellington Barracks. He afterwards saw the defendant hide the metal and take away the wood. Witness then stopped him, and told him it would be better for him if he told where he had put the metal he had stolen.

Mr. Hazeland—You should not have held out such an inducement. The law is very strict about that, and the charge with reference to the metal must fail.

Concerning the wood, the defendant said a man some years ago gave him permission to take away broken wood when he wanted to.

For stealing the wood, defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

PRESIDENT YUAN'S DAILY PROGRAMME.

President Yuan is exceedingly busy at his work. He gets up every morning at seven, and goes to his office at eight where he works until twelve. Then he takes his dinner, after which he enjoys a short nap and resumes work again at two. He spends his afternoon from two to four in receiving guests and from four to seven, in despatching orders. Whenever his work is heavy, he sits up till 11 p.m. President Yuan is living quite a strenuous life.—Peking Daily News.

AN ACCIDENTAL LIVELIHOOD.

ARTIST DODDER IN OSAKA.

As every good economist knows, the salvation of a country nowadays lies in the number and variety of its industries. The man who invents a new way of earning a living is as great a benefactor as used to be considered he who made two blades of grass grow where there had been only one. Ando Kanitaro of Osaka, ought, therefore, to be considered one of our benefactors. According to the Asahi he and his family have specialised in the art of being knocked down by trams, his mother, an ancient dame of seventy winters, being facile princeps. Recently, the family being short of cash, as will happen in the most ingenious households, the old lady sallied forth and pulled up, and all the passengers had their wits wrong by her exceeding bitter cries as she lay gasping in pain on the road.

Unfortunately for her a municipal official witnessed the accident, and this gentleman, still more unfortunately, remembered witnessing a similar mishap to a similar old lady about a month before, on which occasion the victim was taken to the Tenso hospital, doctored and given a consolatory such dose having been paid fairly by the City Office, the official took the trouble to make inquiries, and found it was the very same ancient dame who had had the accident on both occasions. Moreover, she confessed that all the family took turns at this sort of thing, and that out of nine "accidents" they had netted ¥20.

New occupation would not even seem to need legislative restrictions at a dangerous trade. But when the issue is thus determined, it is a bad look-out for the motorist.—Japan Chronicle.

LAUNCH OF THE TAI SHAN.

A Successful Ceremony.

Performed by Mrs. Holyoak.

The Tai Shan, built to the order of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was successfully launched from their yard at Kowloon this morning. Mrs. H. P. Holyoak performing the launching ceremony. The tide made it necessary for the launch to be fixed for 9.45 a.m., but despite the early hour a large and representative gathering witnessed the ceremony, the attendees including H.E. Mr. Claud Severn and a large number of ladies.

Many of the directors and leading officials of the dock and steamboat companies were also present. Among them were noticed H.E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Officer Administering the Government, H.E. Major-General Kelly, Commanding Engineer, Mr. E. H. Sharp, R.E., and Mrs. Sharp, Hon. Mr. W. and Mrs. Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Holyoak, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. S. H. Lloyd, Mr. C. A. Towner, Miss Towner, Mr. J. J. Leira and Mrs. Leira, Mr. F. B. Lieb, Mr. H. A. Sides, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mr. B. M. Dyer (chief manager of the Dock Company), Mr. T. Kusunoto, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. G. Frawland, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. W. H. Clarke, secretary of the Steamboat Company, Mr. Kraft, Major Dickinson, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. A. Rodger, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. H. W. Bird, Lady Ross Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. Sheldon Hopper.

The launch took place under the happy auspices of a dawning sun lent brilliancy to the ceremony, which was most successful in every way. A large platform under the Tai Shan's bows accommodated the visitors and when all was in readiness Mrs. H. P. Holyoak, with a small maids and a chief held by one of the dock officials, secured a cord which led from the boat to a white plinth, thus releasing the baptismal bottle of champagne and setting in motion the hydraulic jacks which started the vessel down the slipway to the water. Slowly the huge bulk gained momentum, and very gracefully took the sea, to the accompaniment of the loud reports of strings of crackers suspended from her hull and the cheers of the visitors and the crowd of Chinese workmen who built her. Gay with flags, she was towed away to receive the attention of the fishers, while the visitors, who voted the launch one of the most successful they had ever seen, adjourned to the dock recreation room, where light refreshments were set out and complimentary speeches were made.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, proposing the health of the owners of the vessel on behalf of the builders, expressed his pleasure at seeing so large and representative a gathering at the launching ceremony. He felt he owed an apology to the ladies for having fixed it at so early an hour, but efficient as they were the company was not able to control the tides. It might be some compensation to them to know that they were honouring by their presence two of the oldest companies in the history of the Colony. But though they were old they were not old-fashioned as was evidenced by the desire of the Steamboat Company to acquire so up-to-date a boat as the Tai Shan and by the ability of the Dock Company to build her. A short time ago a friend of his, chairman of one of the Tyneside shipbuilding yards, visited the Colony, and asked him to show him some of their yards. His friend evidently expected something prehistoric, for when he had seen everything he remarked that they could build steamers out here as well as at home. He (Mr. Dodwell) told him that not only could they build them as well, but owing to the absence of labour troubles they could build them as quickly and profitably and were able to give quicker delivery. The Dock Company had put their best work into the Tai Shan, and he felt absolutely convinced that the result would give every satisfaction to their old friends the Steamboat Company. He would not extol her virtues or the visitors present would patronise her to the detriment of the company's other boats, but she was bound to become popular and he relied upon all of them to make her so popular that the Steamboat Company would soon have to order another boat. Mrs. Holyoak had launched the best launch of the year and all would combine with him in expressing admiration for the splendid manner in which she performed her duty. In fact so adept was she in handling the hammer that she almost led him to suspect her of militant tendencies. (Laughter.) It was somewhat early in the day, and against their principles, but he asked them to drink on this auspicious occasion to the health and long life of the owners, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company. (Applause.)

Mr. Siebs, on behalf of his co-directors of the Steamboat Company and himself, thanked the visitors for gracing the launch with their presence and Mr. Dodwell for the sentiments he expressed regarding the new steamer and the prosperity of the Steamboat Company. As they all knew, when the Dock Company undertook the construction of a vessel they gave the care and attention to the work and to detail which was necessary to ensure good results. They possessed a high reputation among the community as shipbuilders, and he was sure the Tai Shan would be a credit to her builders and a source of profit to her owners. He thanked Mrs. Holyoak for so gracefully performing the ceremony; the launch could not have taken place under more auspicious circumstances. He asked them to drink to the prosperity of the Dock Company.

The men turned pale, and trembling, said "If it were not for decency's sake I would ask you to search me." "Never mind about decency," said the woman; "hand over your coat first." The coat was handed over; then followed, at the woman's demand, the vest, and then a further article of attire. As she put it on the woman said, "I didn't care. I was determined to have my money." But there was 4s 3d in the missing purse, and only 1s 9d in the professor's pockets. The clasp of the purse was noticed in the floor, and, more determined than ever, the woman returned to the attack.

Seizing the victim's hat, which he had been "fiddling" with, she found a half-crown in the lining. The "professor" protested that he always carried a half-crown in his hat; but with the 4s 3d lost, the professor's purse was empty. The woman sternly ordered the visitor to resume his clothing and depart, which he did in time that would do credit to a felon in an "alarm and run race," protesting meanwhile that the 1s 9d at least was his.

Sergeant Bennett says he has no doubt about the truth of the story. His only regret is that his informant refused to swear an information, so that the speed palmist and expert herbalist might be proceeded against.

Mr. Dyer, responding on behalf of the ladies, cordially endorsed all that Mr. Dodwell had said. They had endeavoured to make a good job of the Tai Shan, and trusted that she would long ply the river. He received with gratitude to the assistance Mr. Clark had given the builders in matters of detail connected with the design and construction.

Mr. Holyoak, on behalf of his wife, thanked the companies for inviting her to perform the ceremony, and for the gift of the mallet, which Mr. Holyoak would always treasure as a memento of a very delightful day.

H.E. Mr. Claud Severn proposed the health of Mrs. Holyoak, and after it had been cordially drunk, led three cheers for her.

The Tai Shan is a steel-twin-screw vessel constructed to the H.M.S. requirements, and the equipment is in conformity with Board of Trade regulations. Her chief dimensions are length over all 200 feet, breadth at main deck 53 feet, and moulded depth, 12 feet. The stability of the vessel, which is shallow draught, is ensured by water ballast tanks fitted all fore and aft, on the cellular system. There are three decks, providing ample accommodation for passengers, who when the vessel is complete will find that she offers favourable comparison to the rest of the company's fleet in the matter of provision for their comfort. The carrying capacity is 397 tons on a mean draught of 8 feet 1½ in., the vessel being designed for a speed, when so laden, of fifteen knots. That this speed will be attained on trial is anticipated, the machinery being capable of 3,000 indicated horse-power steam being generated in four single-ended boilers working at 160 lbs. pressure.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

One of the Kowloon Dock ferry launches picked up a Chinese mile from the harbour yesterday in a very exhausted condition. The man fell from one of the Kowloon City ferries, and though several persons on the launch from which he fell saw the accident no attempt was made to rescue him. Fortunately he was able to swim a little, but before his rescuers reached him he went down for the first time.

THE PALMIST AND THE WOMAN.

MELBOURNE, August 18.

A remarkable story was told to the Moonee Ponds police by a small, but determined, young woman. She informed Sergeant Bennett that three hours earlier her home in Moonee Ponds was visited by a tall, elderly man, who handed her a card, upon which was printed:—

"Professor—diagnosing palmist and expert herbalist. Have your hand read now. Questions answered. Medical advice free."

The card was handed to the sergeant as corroborative of the subsequent interesting story. Like many other women, the informant was not loth to have her fortune told, and she invited the "professor" in. She had been sitting at her grate, and, desiring a true bill, she went to another portion of the house to wash her hands. Returning, she submitted her palm to the visitor, who, in flowery language, told her much that she already knew, much that she did not know, and some surprisingly true things, including the fact that she had a pain in her ribs, and that she was affected by some minor complaint.

Gratified, the young woman turned to the palmist to get her purse with a view to suitably rewarding the "professor," but she found that it was missing. "That is strange," she said, "my purse was here when you came in; now it is missing."

"What do you insinuate, madam?" asked the "professor," with dignified air. "Do you accuse me of having stolen your purse?" The young woman frankly confessed that she did, and admitted locking the door and seeing a billet of wood, she added, "And you don't leave this house till you hand it over."

The man turned pale, and, trembling, said "If it were not for decency's sake I would ask you to search me." "Never mind about decency," said the woman; "hand over your coat first."

The coat was handed over; then followed, at the woman's demand, the vest, and then a further article of attire. As she put it on the woman said, "I didn't care. I was determined to have my money." But there was 4s 3d in the missing purse, and only 1s 9d in the professor's pockets. The clasp of the purse was noticed in the floor, and, more determined than ever, the woman returned to the attack.

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CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

DISASTER IN NORTH OF ENGLAND.

IRON WORKS CHIMNEY COLLAPSES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
A chimney, 180 feet high, crashed in at Workington Iron Works burying many people.
Five were killed.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Sir E. Carson, K.C., M.P., has arrived at Belfast to inaugurate the Autumn anti-Home Rule Campaign to-morrow.
He will be accompanied by Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., when he makes his first inspection of the South Division of the Ulster Volunteer Force.

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

"SYMPATHY" FROM LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Sept. 18.
The railwaymen at Liverpool are in sympathy with the Dublin strikers, and are refusing to handle the Irish traffic. Three men were suspended for their action in this respect, upon which 1,600 struck on Monday.

THE TROUBLE SPREADING.

LIVER.
It is estimated that 5,000 Liverpool railwaymen are on strike to-day.

Seven of the goods yards have been closed.

Twelve of the Midland Railway workmen at Birmingham, on refusing to handle Liverpool goods, were dismissed. One thousand others then struck.

HUNGER-STRIKE BY A STRIKE LEADER.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
The strike leader Connolly, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for seditious libel and inciting to riot, has been released, as he refused food for nine days. Forceful feeding was not attempted.

THE NEW YORK SENSATION.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

SCHMIDT'S FELLOW LODGER.
LONDON, Sept. 16.
A New York message states that a dentist named Muret has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. It is alleged that he rented an apartment with Schmidt, the Catholic priest who confessed to the murder of a servant girl. In the apartment the police found a forger's equipment. The police are reticent as to whether Muret is connected with the murder of the deceased girl.

TURKS AND BULGARIANS IN AGREEMENT.

TURKS RETAIN ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.
An official communique says that the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates on Monday arrived at an agreement on the principal points connected with the frontier question, and that a final settlement will be reached at the next meeting of the delegates on Wednesday. Though the officials refuse to give details, it is understood that Bulgaria accepted the main Turkish demands, including those in regard to the retention of Adrianople and Demotika, in return for minor concessions. The changed attitude of Bulgaria is attributed to her failure to secure the support of the Powers, to the strength of the Turkish forces at Thrace, and the rapid and successful revolution of the inhabitants in the districts round Gumuldjina, where the Moslems and Greeks mustered a force of 20,000, which Bulgaria would find difficult to subdue without the support of the Turkish Government.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and Dysentery. Remedied by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

CHINA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS FOR NANKING.

CHANG HSUN'S DISMISSAL DEMANDED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
In addition to the two cruisers sent to Nanking on the 15th inst., a squadron of destroyers has been sent today in anticipation of further outrages on the part of General Chang Hsun, whose dismissal is demanded as a *sine qua non* towards the settlement of the incidents.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT HUERTA'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
A telegram from Mexico states that President Huerta, in a Message to Congress, refers to the "tension" of the diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Government of the United States. "Although, luckily not with the people," he expressed the hope that there might be a quick solution of the differences and promised to hold an election in October.

THE AISGILL RAILWAY DISASTER.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAYS EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
The inquiry into the recent railway disaster at Aisgill was continued on Monday. The General Manager of the Midland Railway, Sir Guy Granet, deposed that after the Hawes disaster in 1910 the Company assigned £100,000 as a first instalment to effect improvements, including automatic signalling, safety valves on gas cylinders, and asbestos carriage floors. The Company were strongly opposed to the introduction of electricity instead of gaslight, and therefore had not carried out the Board of Trade's recommendations in this respect. He admitted that the coal in the engines concerned in the Aisgill collision was too small, owing to bad screening at the Colliery.

THE COBURG GAS EXPLOSION.

13 PEOPLE KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Thirteen persons were killed in the accident, and there are still four missing.

THE PEARL NECKLACE CASE.

A SENSATIONAL FIND.

ONLY ONE PEARL MISSING.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
A workman this morning found in a street at Highbury, London, a parcel containing fifty-eight pearls. They were delivered to the police. Mr. Mayer, the owner of the stolen necklace, identified them as belonging to the ornament he had lost. Only one pearl is now missing besides two loose pearls contained in the stolen parcel.

CHINESE NEWS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

Li Jing Tok, the Commissioner sent by the Central Government to investigate the lawless acts of the soldiers under Chang Hsun, has arrived at Nanking, and has had many interviews with the merchants.

CHANG HSUN HAS ISSUED NOTICES ADVISING THE TRADERSMEN TO RESUME BUSINESS IN NANKING BUT THE SHOPS ARE STILL CLOSING UP FOR FEAR OF LOOTING.

THE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION ADVISED TRADERS TO OPEN ON SEPTEMBER 15, THE AUTUMN FESTIVAL DAY.

PEKING, Sept. 17.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY HAS CALLED AT THE JAPANESE LEGATION AND INTIMATED THAT THE SIX DEMANDS MADE BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE NANKING AFFAIR, FOUR DEMANDS REGARDING THE KWANGHWA AFFAIR, AND THREE REGARDING THE HANKOW INCIDENT ARE ALL ACCEPTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT, BUT A FURTHER DEMAND FOR THE DISMISSAL OF CHANG HSUN CANNOT BE COMPLIED WITH.

HOWEVER, CHANG WILL BE APPOINTED TO ANOTHER OFFICE.

A MAJORITY OF MEMBERS IN THE TWO HOUSES IS IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BEING HELD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE ELECTION WILL TAKE PLACE WITHIN A MONTH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

SENSATIONAL EVENT IN BERLIN.

PROFESSOR SHOTS A CAPTAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
During a sitting of the Court of Honour of Landwehr officers at Berlin, Captain Westerhagen slapped the face of Professor Maas, the well-known painter, whom he accused of slandering.
Maas shot Westerhagen through the heart, killing him instantaneously.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE CABINET OFFICE.

THE PREMIER IS OF THE OPINION THAT SINCE WE HAVE DECIDED TO ADOPT THE CABINET SYSTEM IN THE GOVERNMENT, THE CABINET OFFICE WILL HAVE TO BEAR THE ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY AS AN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

In the past, the Cabinet Office has been used simply as a kind of intermediary, transmitting the messages and documents handed to the President to the various Ministries. Premier Hsiang has decided to change this passive attitude, and turn the Cabinet Office into an active organ that will actually transact the business of the nation. The Cabinet Office shall express its opinion in the name of the President, which is referred to it. There are not sufficient members on the Secretariat staff to carry on the business satisfactorily, and Premier Hsiang proposed to increase the number to ten, each to attend to the affairs of one of the Ministries. Recently Senior Clerk and Councilors will also be proportionally increased in order to ensure efficiency. Amendments on the Cabinet Office Staff Regulations will be taken up in a bill to be introduced to the Parliament. —Peking Daily News.

COLLAR STUD MYSTERY.

LATEST DEVICE OF THE LONDON SHOP WINDOW.

The men of London are becoming confirmed shop-gazers. Until recent years the women held all records of endurance in the pastime, but nowadays they are seriously rivalled by the men. Recently, in a natural explanation of this change, for there never was a time when the shop windows offered the varied entertainment that they do to-day. Stock appears to take a secondary place in the modern scheme of things. Recently, for example, a crowd of men assembled outside a City window in which a collar stud was mysteriously flitting across a sheet of plate glass. It moved to and fro in no definite path, apparently at its own sweet will, and many were the conjectures as to what could be the controlling power. The stud, it appears, was the sport of an ingeniously contrived magnetic apparatus concealed under the glass.

Not so long ago in a Charing Cross-road window a number of electric lamps were seen to be revolving around a pillar, although unconnected with wires or other supports.

All sorts of articles can be made to dance about in this way, and many of the shop windows of London are soon to be filled with this mystifying apparatus.

DISAPPEARANCE OF JAPANESE TAPESTRY.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE REPORT FROM VIENNA CONCERNING THE "JAPANESE GAZETTE" OF THE 3RD INST., THAT TWO PACKAGES OF VALUABLE TAPESTRY, PRESENTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO THE PALACE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE, WERE STOLEN DURING TRANSIT ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY, "AN AUTHORITY IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE" IS QUOTED AS STATING THAT THE GOODS WERE DESPATCHED ON THE 21ST JULY, AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM THE JAPANESE CONSUL AT MOSCOW TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GOODS PASSED THERE ON AUGUST 6TH. ALTHOUGH THE GOODS WERE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT THE HAGUE ON AUGUST 10TH OR 11TH, NO NEWS OF THEIR ARRIVAL HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE JAPANESE LEGATION IN HOLLAND UP TO THE PRESENT, BUT THE GOVERNMENT IS HOPEFUL OF RECEIVING A LETTER CONTAINING THIS INFORMATION. AS THE PALACE OF PEACE WAS OPENED ON THE 26TH, IT IS CONJECTURED THAT IF THE TAPESTRY HAD NOT ARRIVED BY THAT DATE THE JAPANESE LEGATION WOULD HAVE ADDRESSED A TELEGRAPHIC INQUIRY TO THE HOME GOVERNMENT. IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY SUCH INFORMATION, THE AUTHORITIES ARE INCLINED TO THINK THAT THE GOODS ARRIVED AT THE HAGUE IN SAFETY. TO MAKE SURE, HOWEVER, THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS SENT A TELEGRAM OF INQUIRY TO THE JAPANESE LEGATION IN HOLLAND AND IT IS HOPED TO GET THE TRUTH IN A FEW DAYS.

A deficiency in weight of one package (amounting to 22lbs) is attributed by the Japanese to the wood of the case shrinking in transit.

THE FORGERY OF CHINESE NOTES.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE RUMOUR THAT MR. ANKUN, CHIEF OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, TACTICALLY INQUIRED IN THE FORGERY OF CHINESE NOTES, IN WHICH DR. KOGA, A FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE POLICE BUREAU, IS IMPLICATED, THE YORUZA QUOTES MR. ANKUN AS DENYING THE STATEMENT. HE SAYS:

"I was called to the affair one Furukawa once paid a visit and told me that he was contemplating the manufacture of paper-money at the request of the Canton Government, and that he was assured by Dr. Koga, who had studied the matter very closely, that it was not objectionable from a legal point of view. Dr. Koga, however, advised me to inform the Chief of the Metropolitan Police of the undertaking beforehand. On learning this, I replied that whatever Dr. Koga's opinion might be, the matter would cause trouble for the Japanese Government, and in view of the seriousness of the project I cautioned him to study the matter circumspectly. I have never seen him since then, and was therefore under the impression that the issue had been dropped. Under these circumstances, the accusation against me comes as a disagreeable surprise. As to the report that desperate efforts are being made to hush up the affair, there is no truth whatever. Unless the fullest investigation is made into this affair and the reputation of this country will be at stake; therefore, we are putting forth our best efforts to ascertain the true facts of the case." —Japan Dispatch.

THE FOREIGN CLUBS OF LONDON.

JAPAN.

BY JULIUS M. PRICE.

"When we return to London after having once lived here we feel quite like coming home again. This is what all Japanese say when they cross the Channel and see the white cliffs of England, especially if they have been to another country for a short time."

I was seated at dinner in the delightful club of the Nihonjin-Kwai in Mortimer-street, W., and these friendly sentiments were uttered by my host, the courteous secretary, Mr. Kim-yichi Takayama.

I had asked him how Japanese people liked living in England, and this was his somewhat unexpected reply. He added that they might have found it difficult to get accustomed to English ways at first, but once they did they ended by really liking them.

Thus encouraged, I had no hesitation in tackling the quaint repast spread before me, which was served up in real Japanese fashion and with chopsticks neatly done up in tissue paper, like straws for an American drink. One might easily have fancied oneself in the Yaman restaurant in Tokyo. A whole array of small china dishes filled with mysterious compounds awaited me. Although I am an old traveler, I could not have put a name to one of them, nor did I know with which particular one I was supposed to start. But I thought of the maxim, "When in doubt, follow your partner's lead," and waited. Then my host carefully removed his chopsticks from their envelope and commenced skillfully on what looked like a small basin of fish soup. I remembered how, when in China, I had attempted to use chopsticks, and given it up as an almost impossible feat of juggling. Noticing my hesitation, my friend willingly rang for me to be supplied with knives, spoons, and forks, which, out of deference to barbaric Western custom, were kept in reserve.

GO AN-YOU PLEASE.

I felt somewhat embarrassed at first as I noted that at all the adjoining tables chopsticks were exclusively used. A Japanese dinner is a go-as-you-please affair, and so long as you do justice to what is served before you your host is satisfied. I needed no further instruction. The aroma of the different viands was most appetizing, and I don't think the chef could complain of any lack of appreciation on my part.

It was a very favourite drink in Japan, made from rice, and tasting like molasses. I must be drunk at just the right temperature, or it gets in your head. Altogether I enjoyed the dinner very much, to my host's satisfaction. He explained that every four months or so the club received a large consignment of preserved food from Japan, and thus were always able to serve up Japanese lunches and dinners, members coming for their favourite dishes, and they had Japanese cooks over specially. No European dishes were ever cooked in the club. "Any Japanese gentleman who requires English food need not come here," I was told.

It was a quaint experience to sit down to a dinner thoroughly Japanese in surroundings typically English. Smart and good-looking English waitresses served us instead of Japanese boys as one would have expected.

"We Japanese steward and head waiter and three Japanese cooks," my host explained.

JAPANESE GAMES.

After dinner, which, as may be imagined from the length of the menu, lasted a considerable time, and which had finished with tea, we adjourned to the smoking-room. "Shogi" and "Go," the two most popular games in Japan, and which somewhat resemble draughts, were being played in one corner, whilst in another a studious-looking youth was wrestling with a "patience problem." Many of the members played bridge and "two hands" at American games. But no gambling is allowed. "It is against our principles. In Japan one is put in prison if caught playing for money."

"What are the favourite drinks?" I asked.

"Well, the Japanese don't drink very much, but the drinks are lager beer, whisky and soda. Tea—in fact, the same as in any ordinary club. We have only 100 town and 60 country members. All are Japanese, and are mostly naval and military officers on the staff of the Embassy or Consulate. If it were not for the assistance of the Ambassador, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Japanese firms in the City, who between them subscribe towards the upkeep, we could not keep the club going. The subscription is only 15s. a quarter, while rent and taxes come to £750. For our old premises in King-street, Covent Garden, we only paid £200 a year."

THE LOVE OF THE SEA.

In the kitchen everything was exquisitely clean, and there was a big show of Japanese blue china. Even the gas-stove was constructed on Japanese lines. In the store-room, quite a small warehouse, were hundreds of tins of provisions with weird names, such as dried whisks, sweet matutani, fish, almonds, dried chrysanthemums, unagi, and boiled burr. My host informed me that I had had several of these dainties at dinner. I wondered if a peculiar taste in my mouth meant stewed whale.

From the store we proceeded to the committee room, which was, really the only part of the premises in the least Japanese in appearance. Then we adjourned to my friend's apartment, which, to my surprise, we fitted up like a ship's state room, with bunk and all complete.

"It saves space," he explained, "and also reminds me of the sea. I was a purser on a Nippon Yusen Kassei boat for five years, and at the Tientsin office two years. I love the sea, and hope to get back to it again some day, as I've almost had enough of club life."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

HIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup, and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their spreading in pneumonia, influenza, and other ailments.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

BILLIARD TABLES RECOVERED

AND RETAINS OF ALL KINDS CARRIED OUT BY EXPERT WORKMEN.

OLD CUSHIONS RE-MODELLED INTO NEW, LOW, FAST, STYLE.

BILLIARD CLOTHS, BALLS, CUES AND ALL ACCESSORIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN JUDGE.

CAMPBELL TO BEING ABOUT A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

A small, dark man, with luminous eyes set in an intellectual face, has arrived in England on a mission which, if all he hopes of it comes true, will be the prelude to a peaceful revolution.

Throughout Italy he is known as Umamo—writer, philanthropist, enthusiast. His real name he wishes never to hear again, as it belongs to a part of his life which he wants to forget.

Twelve years ago Umamo was a judge in the Italian High Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, and it is the usual course of events that he would be at the present time a member of the Court of Appeal. But his conscience became troublesome. As he told a "Daily News" interviewer, he found it impossible to blame those who broke the law; they were simply the victims of evil governments.

Turning up his position, he dedicated the remainder of his life to propagating what he regards as the gospel of a "positive" religion and a "positive" science of government; and it is with the object of calling an international conference to discuss the latter side of the campaign that he has now come to England.

"Hitherto," he said, "all government has been empirical and opportunistic. Yet government is really a matter of science, and has positive underlying principles. How splendid a thing it would be if England, the motherland of liberty, were also to prove the birthplace of these principles, which, once stated and accepted, would prove an insatiable boon to humanity."

Umamo has such entire faith in his idea that he believes the mere enunciation of these "positive principles" at the international congress of wise men would convert Mr. Asquith to female suffrage, change the militant into peaceful port-pagandists, abolish war, and wipe out despotism.

LOVE POTIONS.

The Piacenza police have arrested a woman named Giuseppina Raggiotti, who has amassed considerable wealth from the sale of love potions.

One of her principal sources of profit arose from her trade in olive leaves, which she sold at minuscule amounts. Twenty of these were bought at a time by each of her clients, who burned one of the leaves daily in order to retain the affections of an ailing husband.

The woman admitted that she sold on an average ten large suckles of these leaves monthly, the leaves being sent to order in different parts of the country.

The profitable nature of the curious business may be judged from the fact that Raggiotti owns a mansion at Florence, a villa near Civita Vecchia, and a large rural estate.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and Dysentery. Remedied by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. For Freight & further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

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Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta, with	on or about
G. APCAR	Sept. 17.	"UMHLOTI"	6th Oct.
DILWARA FOOSANG	Sept. 23, Sept. 30.	"UMKUTI"	3rd Nov.

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI

(SOUTH SEA MAIL & S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. RIOJUN MARU, For Singapore, Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya. 22nd Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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OREGON PINE LUMBER

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANYHOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves Yokohama	Steamers to Colombo	Leave Shanghai	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due at Marseilles (London 1 day later)	Due at Plymouth (London 1 day later)
Thurs. Jan. 8	EGYPT	10 Jan.	17 MOULTAN	Saturday Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 20
Jan. 22	DEVANHA	Jan. 27	31 M. REA	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 6
Feb. 5	ASSAYE	Feb. 10	14 MALDIA	Mar. 14	Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Feb. 19	CHINA	Feb. 24	28 MARMORA	Mar. 28	Apr. 3	Apr. 3
Mar. 5	INDIA	Mar. 10	14 MORDAVIA	Apr. 11	Apr. 17	Apr. 17
Mar. 19	DEVANHA	Mar. 24	28 MEDINA	Apr. 25	May 1	May 1
Apr. 2	ARADIA	Apr. 7	11 MONGOLIA	May 9	May 15	May 15
Apr. 16	DELTA	Apr. 21	25 MALWA	May 23	May 29	May 29
Apr. 30	ASSAYE	May 5	9 MOULTAN	June 3	June 12	June 12

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:	LONDON.	MARSEILLES.
1st SALOON "A" Accommodation SINGLE	£97.	£91.
"B" " " " "	£89.	£83.
2nd SALOON "A" " " " "	£44.	£42.
"B" " " " "	£40.	£38.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (Not Transient) STEAMERS
SAIL FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave Yokohama	Leave Shanghai	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
BORNEO	Jan. 6	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Jan. 27	Feb. 23	Mar. 4
NANKIN	Jan. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Feb. 10	Mar. 6	Mar. 15
NYANZA	Feb. 3	Feb. 14	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	Mar. 20	Mar. 29
NORSE	Feb. 17	Feb. 28	Mar. 3	Mar. 9	Apr. 5	Apr. 14
MALTA	Mar. 3	Mar. 14	Mar. 18	Mar. 24	Apr. 20	Apr. 29
SUMATRA	Mar. 17	Mar. 28	Apr. 1	Apr. 7	May 3	May 12
NUBIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 15	Apr. 21	May 17	May 26
NAMUR	Apr. 14	Apr. 25	Apr. 29	May 5	June 1	June 10

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON: 1st SALOON £50 SINGLE; £75 RETURN.
2nd " £25 " £40 " £60 " £80 " £100 " £120 " £140 " £160 " £180 " £200 " £220 " £240 " £260 " £280 " £300 " £320 " £340 " £360 " £380 " £400 " £420 " £440 " £460 " £480 " £500 " £520 " £540 " £560 " £580 " £600 " £620 " £640 " £660 " £680 " £700 " £720 " £740 " £760 " £780 " £800 " £820 " £840 " £860 " £880 " £900 " £920 " £940 " £960 " £980 " £1000 " £1020 " £1040 " £1060 " £1080 " £1100 " £1120 " £1140 " £1160 " £1180 " £1200 " £1220 " £1240 " £1260 " £1280 " £1300 " £1320 " £1340 " £1360 " £1380 " £1400 " £1420 " £1440 " £1460 " £1480 " £1500 " £1520 " £1540 " £1560 " £1580 " £1600 " £1620 " £1640 " £1660 " £1680 " £1700 " £1720 " £1740 " £1760 " £1780 " £1800 " £1820 " £1840 " £1860 " £1880 " £1900 " £1920 " £1940 " £1960 " £1980 " £2000 " £2020 " £2040 " £2060 " £2080 " £2100 " £2120 " £2140 " £2160 " £2180 " £2200 " £2220 " £2240 " £2260 " £2280 " £2300 " £2320 " £2340 " £2360 " £2380 " £2400 " £2420 " £2440 " £2460 " £2480 " £2500 " £2520 " £2540 " £2560 " £2580 " £2600 " £2620 " 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YOST = = = TYPEWRITERS

NEW MODEL No. 20

VISIBLE WRITING.

Standard Keyboard with Fractious
up to 16th suitable for

**MERCHANTS,
ENGINEERS,
BROKERS,
BANKERS,
etc., etc.**

BRIEF MODEL

FOR

**LAWYERS,
ACCOUNTANTS,
etc., etc.**

FRENCH MODEL

For Foreign Correspondence.

Special Monthly Instalments,
if desired.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,

Have been appointed **SOLE AGENTS**
for the above for South China.

4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong,
Shameen, Canton.

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH OF FINEST QUALITY & HIGH PRECISION.

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITIONS.

THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD WATCH IS **FIXED** AT THE FACTORY.

WRITE OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

THE **SOLE AGENTS:**

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES for the Annual Aquatic Sports (Sept. 25th, 26th & 27th) will **CLOSE** to-morrow (Sept. 18th) at 6 p.m.
Entry Forms can be obtained from the steward.

FRANK LAMBERT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1913. 1122

HONGKONG LAWNBOWLS LEAGUE

OPEN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE FINAL TIES in this COMPETITION will be played on the **PURVIS CLUB GREEN, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY** next, 20th inst., at 3.30 p.m. The Prizes for the Championship and the Trophy for the League will be presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Maxwell.

Members and Friends of the competing teams are invited to be present.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1913. 1121

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The s.s. *Ohean* with the mail from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 29th ult., is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The s.s. *Empress of India* with the Canadian Mail and mails from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday 27th, and Saturday 30th ult., and is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 18th inst.

Mails will close for:
SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA via ANPING & TAKAO.
Per *Sushu Maru*, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

HOIHOW, HAIPHONG, PAKHOI & SAIGON.

Per *Hongkong*, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

SWATOW.

Per *Honam*, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

SANDAKAN.

Per *Maulang*, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

MACAO.

Per *Sui Tai*, at 1.15 p.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per *Anhui*, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per *Wingang*, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

CHIEFOO, NEW THWANG & DAIREN.

Per *Kiger*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 18th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA & NEW ZEALAND VIA PORT DARWIN.

Per *St. Albans*, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 19th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW.

Per *Hongkong*, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 19th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per *Kowloon*, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 19th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per *Yuenang*, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 20th Sept.

JAPAN VIA YOKOHAMA.

Per *Yokohama*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 20th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per *Kulgan*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 20th Sept.

STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELPHI, LAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT & EUROPE VIA NAPLES.

Per *Luzon*, on Thursday, the 18th Sept.
Printed Matter and Samples at 8.30 a.m.
Registration at 8.30 a.m.
Letters at 9 a.m.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA & CANADA VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, on Friday, the 19th Sept.
Printed Matter and Samples at 10 a.m.
Registration at 10 a.m.
Letters at 11 a.m.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

September 16.

Chi Yuen, Chinese steamer, 1,177, W. Rose, Shanghai Sept. 13, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Chote Tai, German str., 1,115, E. Gathe, Bangkok Sept. 9, Rice and Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.

Quanta, German str., 1,148, H. Madsen, Saigon Sept. 12, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

Kadum, British steamer, 1,382, D. R. Davies, Shanghai Sept. 13, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 2,478, Nemoto, Moji Sept. 10, Coal.—O. S. K.

Adell, British steamer, 2,780, Saxby, Java Sept. 6, Sugar.—Dowling & Co., Ltd.

September 17.

Haiyang, British steamer, 1,383, A. E. Hodgins, Swatow September 16, General.—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

Taihai, German str., 1,002, Heyenga, Bangkok Sept. 9, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

Scandin, German str., 4,505, T. Jochims, Shanghai Sept. 14, General.—Hamburg Amerika Linie.

Bayun Maru, Japanese str., 2,979, Y. Yamaguchi, Kobe and Kure September 11, Coal.—Dowling & Co., Ltd.

St. Albans, British str., 4,118, E. B. Simpson, Baikal, R.N.R., Kobe via Moji Sept. 13, General.—Glen, Livingston & Co.

Buio Maru, Japanese str., 3,247, H. Nagano, Manzanillo and Moji September 12, Coal.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese str., 3,798, T. Mori, Moji Sept. 12, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British str., from Canton.

Kuangsue, British str., from Canton.

Kuangsue, British str., from Canton.

Shoohy Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Taihai, Chinese str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

September 17.

Wad Maru, for Nagasaki and Kobe.

Kyodo Maru No. 13, for Newchwang.

Benary, for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

Kuichou, for Tientsin and Chefoo.

Kuichou, for Tientsin and Chefoo.

Utsu, for Bangkok.

Phienphai, for Saigon.

Glenloch, for Amoy.

Colby, for Kobe and Yokohama.

Wingang, for Amoy and Singapore.

Copay, for Milne Bay.

Sunghing, for Hoihow and Haiphong.

Gregory, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Tosa Maru, for Shanghai and Yokohama.

Panama Maru, for Victoria and Tacoma.

FACE BROKE OUT IN RED PIMPLES

And Blackheads. Tried All Sorts of Ointment and Soap, But Did No Good. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

33, Jasper St., The Chelsea, Bodmin, Cornwall, England.
"I suffered from pimples and blackheads on my face for quite a year. My face broke out in red pimples and blackheads. I tried all sorts of ointment and soap but they did no good. Instead they seemed to make them spread. I thought I should never get rid of them, but a friend advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a sample and after using them a few times the pimples began to disappear. I bought some more and went on using them for two months and they completely cured me: the pimples and blackheads went away." (Signed) Miss Nellie L. Cook, July 24, 1912.

ECZEMA ALL OVER BODY

34, Grey St., Torquay Park, Liverpool.
"I had been suffering from eczema for about fourteen months and I could not get relief until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. My body was like a mass of scabs and I could not keep my face from scratching especially my hands and face. I only used two tablets of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and they completely cured me." (Signed) Mrs. Gifford, Feb. 28, 1912.

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, September 17, 1913.

On London 2/11

Bank Wire 2/11

On demand 2/11

30 days sight 2/11

4 months sight 2/11

6 months sight 2/11

Documentary, 4 months sight 2/11

On Paris 253

On demand 253

On Berlin 204

On New York 482

On demand 482

On Bombay 148

On Calcutta 148

On demand 148

On Singapore 85

On demand 85

On Shanghai 73

On demand 73

30 days sight (private paper) 74

On demand 97

Gold Loan 100 marks \$22.80

Silver (per oz.) 27 1/2

Bar Silver in Hongkong 82 1/2 prem.

Chinese Copper Cash 72 1/2 dis.

State of India 72 1/2 dis.

Chinese Silver Coin 72 1/2 dis.

Hongkong Silver Coin 72 1/2 dis.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1913.—a.m.

Amoy	6A.	29.69	81	91		
Swatow		29.68	80	87	NW	1
Taihou	5A.	29.71			N	4
Taipei		29.72			N	4
Koshu		29.74			N	4
Koshu		29.74			E	6
Pescadore		29.70			SW	2
Canton	9A.	29.77			E	0
Hongkong		29.78	78	85	0	1
Gap Rock		29.74			WNW	2
Macao		29.78			N	1
Wanchow	6A.					
Pakhoi						
Hoihow						
Phu Lien	6A.	29.77	77		E	3
Tourane		29.80	81		SW	4
O.S. James		29.81	77			
Matia		29.88	79		SE	1
Legaspi		29.84	77		0	
Hollo	9A.	29.81	82		SW	2
Beacol					SE	1
Cebu		29.82	86		SE	1
Labaco		29.83	84		SE	1

TEMPERATURE.

Hongkong, September 17, 1913.

Barometer 9 a.m. 29.80

Do 1 p.m. 29.74

Do 4 p.m. 29.72

Thermometer 9 a.m. 83

Do 1 p.m. 83

Do 4 p.m. 83

Do (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 78

Do (Wet bulb) 1 p.m. 78

Do (Wet bulb) 4 p.m. 78

Do Maximum 83

Do Minimum 78

Do Difference 5

Do Direction 0

Do Force 0

Do State of Sky b

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 7.10 p.m.—Red South

Cone and drum hoisted.

On the 17th at 5.15 a.m.—No. 2 night

signal hoisted.

At 5.45 a.m.—Black South cone and

drum hoisted.

At 11.50 a.m.—The northern depression

is now central to the north of Japan.

Pressure has increased moderately over

N.E. China and over the Bonins, and

slightly over the Philippines. It has de-

creased slightly over Formosa and along

the coast of China to Haiphong.

At 6 a.m. this morning the centre of the

typhoon was about 50 miles to the east of

the Prates.

It now appears to be curving northward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours end-

ing at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon

to-morrow—

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood:

N.W. to W. winds, moderate to fresh; fair

at first, some rain later.

2.—Formosa Channel: Cyclonic gales.

3.—South coast of China between Hong